

## EXHIBIT 2

FILED  
YOLO SUPERIOR COURT

MAR 11 2024

BY A. F. Bickel DEPUTY

YOLO SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

MICHAEL BISCH, ) Case No.: CV-2022-1431  
Plaintiff, )  
vs. ) ORDER  
YOLO FOOD BANK, et al. )  
Defendant )

Before the Court are two motions: (1) plaintiff Michael Bisch's motion to set aside the October 17, 2023 discovery order, and (2) defendant Yolo Food Bank's motion for attorney's fees sanctions for having to oppose Bisch's discovery motion. The matter has been fully briefed; oral argument was held on March 7, 2024; and the matter was taken under submission.

The Court has inherent authority to reconsider rulings even without a change in law or facts. (*State of California v. Superior Court (Flynn)* (2016) 4 Cal.App.5th 94, 100-101.) The Court may do so on its own motion and may do so when the Court believes there has been error that should be corrected. This is done rarely, and the parties must be given an opportunity to be heard on the matter.

1       The Court should be even more cautious when the reconsideration is by a  
2 different judge than the one who issued the underlying order. (*Marriage of*  
3 *Oliverez* (205) 238 Cal.App.4th 1242.) In this case, the judge who issued the  
4 order is unavailable due to a timely disqualification; thus, the undersigned  
5 judicial officer is authorized to reconsider the prior ruling.

6       Here, the circumstances regarding the issuance of the October 17, 2023  
7 order are confusing in many respects. The plaintiff purported to bring a  
8 motion centered around his self-made recording of the April 27, 2022 Board  
9 Meeting. The meeting is referenced in the First Amended Complaint here, and  
10 plaintiff asserted that it was central to his related federal court action.

11      The parties had some dispute as to whether it was governed by the  
12 Stipulated Protective Order in this case, making disclosure in the federal  
13 court action problematic. It seems, however, that the more contentious  
14 dispute was whether Bisch's self-recording of the meeting was made with the  
15 consent of the parties and therefore a lawful recording.

16      As to the confidential designation, that dispute would be ripe before  
17 the state court if raised in a discovery motion pursuant to the Protective  
18 Order. But the lawfulness of the recording is not a discovery issue, or at  
19 least no legal authority has been presented at any time to this Court that it  
20 can be raised in a discovery motion.

21      Beyond the parties, the Court also confused the matter. The case had  
22 been assigned to Judge Rosenberg and the hearing was set on his calendar.  
23 However, on the day of the hearing, Judge Rosenberg was unavailable and Judge  
24 Fall presided over the hearing. Judge Rosenberg has since been disqualified  
25 pursuant to CCP sec. 170.1, and Judge Fall has been disqualified pursuant to  
26 CCP sec. 170.6. Thus, the undersigned cannot discuss this matter with either  
27 of them and cannot interview courtroom staff about what happened at the  
28 hearing.

1       The Court issued a tentative ruling the day before the hearing and  
2 invited oral argument. The plaintiff apparently called for oral argument and  
3 all sides appeared for the hearing before Judge Fall. The plaintiff now  
4 claims that Judge Fall did not allow oral argument, and the defendant has not  
5 disputed this. The clerk's minutes also do not indicate that oral argument  
6 was held. Instead, the minutes indicate that the tentative ruling was  
7 adopted as the order of the court.

8       The Court need not now get into the merits of the tentative ruling.  
9 Rather, the overriding concern is due process and the interest of justice.  
10 The record does not clearly reflect that oral argument was held. Thus, the  
11 parties may have been denied an opportunity to challenge the tentative  
12 ruling. When the Court invites oral argument, as was done in this case, it  
13 must be held in a meaningful way.

14       As the Food Bank now asks this Court to sanction Bisch, any sanction  
15 order would be based on a weak foundation, given that Bisch was denied an  
16 opportunity to challenge the tentative ruling. Such an order might lead to  
17 further collateral litigation and even an appeal. Neither side should have  
18 confidence in such proceedings.

19       Thus, the Court seeks through this order to restore confidence in  
20 adjudication of the case.

21       For these reasons, the Court issues the following orders.

22       1. Plaintiff's motion to vacate the October 17, 2023 Order is DENIED.

23           The Order was issued by Judge Fall -- not Judge Rosenberg (who  
24           plaintiff contends should have self-disqualified at the outset and  
25           whose orders should be vacated).

26       2. The Court's own motion for reconsideration is GRANTED. The October  
27           17, 2023 Order is vacated in the interest of justice. A new hearing  
28           on Bisch's discovery motion is set for April 11, 2024 at 9:00 am in .

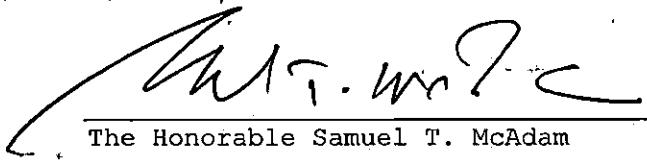
1 Department 10. Remote appearances are authorized. The parties are  
2 ordered to meet and confer and to file final briefs and declarations  
3 no later than April 4, 2024, updating the meet and confer process  
4 and narrowing the issues in dispute. The declarations shall be no  
5 longer than ten pages (including attachments). The Court further  
6 advises the parties that meet and confer efforts must be genuine and  
7 detailed and reflect a joint effort of professionalism and respect  
8 for the Court process.

9 3. The defendant's motion for attorneys' fees and costs is CONTINUED to  
10 April 11, 2024 at 9:00 am in Department 10, subject to the same meet  
11 and confer requirements noted above and pending a ruling on the  
12 discovery motion.

13 4. No Tentative Ruling shall issue. All parties are on notice.  
14

15 IT IS SO ORDERED.

16 Signed in Woodland, California on  
17 March 11, 2024

18   
19 The Honorable Samuel T. McAdam